THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864. NO. 177.

BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[Transmitted by the Southern Press Association.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

From Richmond—Heavy Fighting.

BATTLEFIELD, GAINES' MILL, 3 P. M., June 3.—Heth's division [illegible] yesterday, capturing over two hundred prisoners. Among the wounded is Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly. The battle opened at sunrise this morning about ten miles below Richmond, extending from [illegible] to [illegible] bridge over a line of battle seven miles long, the enemy making the attack. The heaviest fighting is reported to have been in Hoke's, Kershaw's and Field's front, who gallantly repulsed the enemy in every assault. Our loss is very slight, not over five hundred killed and wounded, while that of the enemy is fully six thousand, some estimate it at ten thousand. The enemy at one time broke through Breckinridge's division, capturing three pieces of artillery. Finnegan, however, quickly came up and recaptured the artillery, taking one piece of the enemy's artillery. Breckinridge lost [illegible] two hundred prisoners. The heaviest fighting was before 11 o'clock. Since then there has been heavy cannonading and incessant skirmishing. Generals Law and Finnegan slightly wounded. The latter did not leave the field.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 4.—HEADQUARTERS, ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, June 3d, P. M.—About four and a half o'clock A. M., to-day the enemy made an attack on our right line in front of Hoke's and a part of Breckinridge's line and was repulsed without difficulty. He succeeded in penetrating a salient in Breckinridge's line and captured a portion of a battalion there posted. Finnegan's brigade and a Maryland battalion immediately drove the enemy out with severe loss.

Repeated assaults were made upon Anderson's position, chiefly against his right. They were met with great steadiness and repulsed in every instance. The troops under Early were attacked later in the day with like results. The attack was again renewed against Heth who occupied Early's left, but they were repulsed with loss.—Hampton encountered the enemy's cavalry near Hawes' Shop and a part of W. H. F. Lee's division drove them from their entrenchments. Our loss to-day small. Our success, under the blessing of God, is all that could be expected.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 4.—The enemy renewed the attempt last night to carry a commanding position near Gaines' Mills, held by our right. They were again repulsed with heavy loss. During the fight Gen. Breckinridge's horse was killed under him by a shell in the breast. The General received painful but not serious injuries by the sudden fall from the horse.

Occasional reports of cannonading and musketry are heard this morning. All quiet on the south side of James river yesterday.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 4.—The following is just received:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VA., June 4, 8 o'clock p. m.—*Secretary of War*:—Last night after my dispatch Breckinridge and Finnegan were again attacked by the enemy as they were preparing to re-establish a line of skirmishers. The enemy were soon repulsed, and immediately after an attack was made upon Hoke's front with a like result.

Up to this writing nothing has occurred along our lines to-day except skirmishing at various points. Position of Artillery substantially unchanged.

(Signed) R. E. LEE.

From Georgia.

NEW HOPE, June 3.—The enemy are still throwing troops on our right. There has been considerable artillery skirmishing since 1 o'clock to-day. Gen. Echols is very slightly wounded in the thigh. Prisoners continue to be brought in. Among them is Lt. J. R. Bugby, Q. M. 9th Illinois Regiment.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

NEW HOPE, via Marietta, June 4.—Skirmishing continued during last night and up till evening between the enemy's sharpshooters and ours, with some artillery fighting. The enemy are still manœuvring for advantage of position, but they have so far been promptly met.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

NEW HOPE, June 4.—All quiet during last night. This morning a heavy rain is falling. Four regiments of Yankees were mustered out of service at Kingston on Thursday. The time of 18000 will expire in twenty days.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

NEW HOPE, June 4.—In the action of the 2d on our left the enemy's loss was fifteen hundred killed and wounded. Seven or eight cannon balls passed through the headquarters of Gen Thomas.

The enemy is fortifying at Kingston and on the river 4 miles below. Their troops are much disheartened and were told that after reaching Altoona they would meet with no further opposition in their march to Atlanta.

Exaggerated accounts of our loss were circulated among them by their officers in order to cheer them. The punishment inflicted on them by Stevenson and Cleburne last week, was very serious. A portion of the 12th army corps is now on the way from the Trans-Mississippi to reinforce Sherman. It had reached Van Buren, Ark. All tranquil here. Weather cool and rainy.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, June 4.—The New York Times of the 1st inst., berates Butler for his failure in the campaign on the South-Side, and admits a signal defeat at Drewry's Bluff. It attributes the failure to Butler's mismanagement. The radical Republican Convention at Cleveland nominated Fremont for President and John Cochran, of New York, for Vice President. Lincoln's name was only mentioned in derision.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, June 4.—The Senate passed the House Bill extending until the 1st. January the privilege of funding old currency by loyal citizens within the enemy's lines. A motion to reconsider was entered; also Senate bill to retire or drop field or company officers in the army, in certain cases.

The House proceedings unimportant.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 5.—The Senate, last night, reconsidered the House currency bill and again passed it by a small majority.

From North Georgia.

NEW HOPE, June 2.—The enemy still remain on our right. There was skirmishing along our right and centre this morning, which still continues. Dallas was evacuated yesterday by the enemy, who left our wounded prisoners behind. The movement seems to have been made hastily.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, June 2.—The movement of the Yankee army towards the Etowah river is generally accepted here as a relinquishment of the "On to Atlanta" movement.

The Yankee loss since the commencement of the advance from Chattanooga, is estimated, in well informed circles, at 30,000 killed and wounded, and 15 000 sick, missing and prisoners.

Persons from behind their lines report that no trains have been at Kingston for several days, that the forage is all eaten out, and the country ravaged of every particle of food.

Gen. G. W. Smith, has been unanimously elected Major-General in command of the Georgia reserve troops. Gov. Brown is engaged here in preparing the State troops for active service.

Gen. Lovell has tendered his services to Gen. Johnson, and has been here on important service. He has left again for the front.

[The above dispatches, which appeared in the Richmond papers of Saturday, have not yet been received at the office in this city, Sunday, 10 a. m. Why this is so we don't know, but we do know that the expenses to the press was about doubled on the 1st of June, and we have a right to expect better management. If Col. Thrasher would pay more attention to the collection and transmission of news and less to the printing of reports, blanks, &c., about which the members of the Association, generally, care nothing, we think it would be better for us. We do not like to complain, but really the thing is getting worse so fast that we cannot help it.—ED. PROGRESS.]

From Louisiana.

CLINTON, LA., June 3, via Savannah, June 4.—On Friday night last as appears from the New Orleans papers of Saturday, ten steamboats were burnt at the New Orleans levee. Their names are the *Black Hawk, Bitter, Time and Tide, Bell Lee, Fawn, Lee, Nebraska Belle, Creole, New Orleans, Empire Parish* and a steam barge. One explosion of shell occurred on the *Fawn*. Everything was lost on board of the steamers.

The *Nebraska* was a Yankee transport. The *Picayune* and *Courier Francais* have been suppressed.

For the Progress.]

CONSERVATIVE MASS MEETING OF FORSYTH.

On Saturday, the 28th of May, a large public meeting was held at the Court House in Winston, and, on motion of Joseph Crews, Sen., Joshua Boner, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. F. Stoltz and S. Fountain, were requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the convention to be the nomination of suitable candidates to represent the county in the Commons branch of the General Assembly. The names of delegates from the several Captain's districts being called, (all of which but two being represented) fifty delegates responded, and took their seats.

A motion prevailed, inviting all Conservatives present from districts not regularly represented, and also all true Conservatives in the meeting to take their seats as delegates and participate in making the nominations.

When, on motion, the delegates from the several Captains' districts were made a committee to report on candidates and upon resolutions; and after deliberation, they recommended the names of Major W. B. Stipe, and Col. W. H. Wheeler, as nominees, who were unanimously endorsed by the meeting, also, the following resolutions, which being read, were likewise unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That all free and constitutional governments are established, not for the purpose of creating officers and rulers to tyrannise over the people and deprive them of civil liberty, but to protect the freedom of the citizen, and to promote his welfare, prosperity and happiness; and that whenever the powers of Government are prostituted to other purposes, it is the right and becomes the duty of the people in public meetings, or otherwise, to remonstrate with their rulers.

Resolved, That as "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," it behooves the people to be careful to select none for office but true and faithful friends of constitutional liberty; and that when public officers arrogate to themselves arbitrary powers, or become the apologists of acts of usurpation, or forgetful of the rights of the people, it is their duty to displace such faithless public servants, at the ballot box, and elect more faithful in their stead.

Resolved, That we are in favor, not only in theory but in practice, of a staid subordination of the military to the civil power as provided in our State and Confederate Constitutions; and that we denounce all attempts to convert our Republican form of Government into a military despotism or dictatorship, and are utterly opposed to any form of government or administration which denies to the people the security of constitutional liberty.

Resolved, That under our State and Confederate Constitutions, the freedom of speech and of the press are guaranteed to every citizen and that we denounce, every attempt to deny or abridge the citizen of these rights.

Resolved, That while obedience to the law is the duty of every good citizen, we denounce all persons, their aiders and abettors, as enemies to free government, who deny the right of the people, as guaranteed by the Constitution, to assemble together and consult for the common good, and petition the Government for a repeal of odious laws, and a redress of grievances.

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, which after centuries of sufferings and privations was wrested by the strong arms and stout hearts of our English ancestors from the grasp of tyranny; and that, as we would guard and protect ourselves and our children from chains and slavery, so we should sacredly protect this great bulwark of civil liberty; and that as the courts of justice should be open for the redress of wrongs and injuries to property, so we believe that the Cofederate Constitution should be so amended as at all times to secure to the citizens the *"great writ of right,"* as a security against all illegal restraints on his personal freedom.

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to secret sessions of Congress, which screen the act of the Representative from his constituents, as dangerous to civil liberty, and that we are in favor of amending the Confederate Constitution so as to forbid the holding of secret sessions of Congress, except when considering measures relating to the operations of the army, or our diplomatic relations, the publication of which might be prejudicial to the country.

Resolved, That we esteem the immediate responsibility of the Representative to his constituents, as one of the greatest safeguards against unjust and oppressive legislation; that we are therefore opposed to persons from States situated as Kentucky and Missouri, occupying seats in Congress and voting to impose laws and burthens on us which cannot be enforced on the people of the States which they profess to represent. That we believe that this is the source from which flows much of the evil legislation of last Congress which has been so justly denounced by W. W. Holden of this State, Gov. Brown and Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga., and recently, by Gov. Vance. And that for the purpose of remedying this dangerous evil and great wrong, we are in favor of so amending the Confederate Constitution as to allow them no greater privileges than Territorial Delegates, who do not vote, but only participate in the discussions of Congress.

Resolved, That in order to procure these much desired amendments to the Confederate Constitution and such other securities to civil liberty as the exigencies may demand, we recommend calling a State Convention, in accordance with Art. 5 of the Constitution of the Confederate States, which provides as follows:

"SEC. 1. Upon the demand of any three States, legally assembled in their several State Conventions, the Congress shall summon a Convention of all the States, to take into consideration such amendments to the Constitution as the said States shall concur in suggesting at the time when the said demand is made."

Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to all mob law, test oaths and gag laws, and denounce any man who would advocate such measures as a fit tool in the hands of a tyrant to trample under foot all laws, all Constitutions, and the most sacred rights of the citizen.

Resolved, That we agree with Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown of Georgia, W. W. Holden of this State, and the recent message of Gov. Vance, that the late act of Congress enrolling persons whose services are necessary to carry on the industrial and business pursuits of the country, requiring them to get a detail from the President or Secretary of War, or be put into the army, is a dangerous and despotic stretch of power, which ought not to be placed in the hands of any man, and well contrived to strike down civil liberty by making the personal liberty of the citizen subservient to and dependent upon the will of one man; and that the same is an assumption of power by Congress to regulate the domestic affairs and internal concerns of the States, the management of which belongs exclusively to the States themselves.

Resolved, That the gallant soldiers are entitled to the lasting gratitude of the people of this county for the heroic valor they have exhibited on every battle field, and we tender them our heartfelt sympathy for the privations and hadships they have so nobly endured, and that it is the duty of all good citizens to support and protect their wives and children, and we earnestly hope the day is not far distant when peace may smile upon the country, and we may be able to welcome them to their homes.

Maj. Stipe, being present, was called to the stand, and accepted the nomination, endorsing the resolutions, and stated he was a straight out Conservative, and would stand or fall by these principles.

Sheriff Masten was then called for, and after announcing himself for re-election, entertained the meeting at length, on the subject of personal liberty, and the rights of freemen, commenting upon the message of Gov. Vance, and the speech of Vice President Stephens, and in vindicating himself from some abuse in the *Western Sentinel*, the editor of which, he said, was at the beginning of the war a secessionist, and made big promises as to what he would do when his services were needed, but who now shelters his carcass from Yankee bullets behind his newspaper.

His remarks were timely and thrilled with the fire of a true patriot.

Col. Wheeler having been waited on, came forward and in an eloquent strain accepted the nomination, promising to be more elaborate when he should meet the people at their tax gatherings. But he would not omit now to urge upon the staight-out Conservatives, to be sure and go to the polls and vote in August; convey their friends who might be disabled and let them vote. In other words, "spread themselves," to elect a straight-out Conservative Governor and Legislature, in August next.

On motion of D. H. Starbuck, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to J. P. Nissen, Esq., Dr. E. Kerner, Col. J. Matthews, and Sheriff Masten, for their conservative course and faithful discharge of their official duties

On motion, the proceedings were ordered to be published in the *People's Press*, with a request that the *Standard, Progress* and other true Conservative papers copy them.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOSHUA BONER, Chm'n.

J. H. STOLTZ, }
S. FOUNTAIN, } Sec's.

GRANT'S STRENGTH—THE FEDERAL PLANS

[From the Examiner of Friday.]

We have received a note from a person in the city of Washington, who has more than ordinary intelligence, and better means of arriving at the truth than those through whom the news from the enemy's lines are generally received. We think that the statements contained in it are entirely in accord with the actual facts:

"May 30, 1864.—The Yankee army numbered one hundred and fifty thousand, cavalry and artillery included, when it crossed the Rapid Ann. They lost sixty thousand, killed, wounded and missing in the engagements terminating at Spottsylvania Court House. Reinforcements to the number of forty thousand have passed through Fredericksburg and by way of Port Royal—this leaves their army one hundred and thirty thousand strong at the present time.

"The unanimous determination of Lincoln, his Cabinet and the commanding Generals, is to concentrate the whole available power of the United States for the capture of Richmond. To this end reinforcements will be sent for weeks to come. This information comes from the highest authority—General Meigs, the Quartermaster General of the United States."

We repeat, this letter is an authentic statement of the enemy's intention and plan; also of the force now in front of General Lee. Since the battle of Spottsylvania, Grant has lost considerably by skirmishes, and a very much larger number by stragglers. But this loss has been fully replaced by Butler. The army engaged with General Lee, under no supposition, can be less than one hundred and thirty thousand effective men at the present time. We hope the Confederate Government is not still in want of evidence to satisfy it that the whole of this great war is actually concentrated on Virginia, and pressed into a summer's campaign. We hope it now realizes the gigantic character of the operations in course of execution. If it does not, we beg leave to direct attention to the two paragraphs we have extracted and printed above. They contain the truth. The war is in Virginia; the real battle on the Chickahominy. All other events are now insignificant trifles.

All other military movements are blinds and delusions. Here is the final trial of strength. According to the action or inaction of the government, Lee will triumph or fail. The prize for which the enemy contends is enormous, and his profits by victory will be incalculable. But they are no greater than our own will be if this business terminates well for us. The evil which will befall us if defeated, will be no worse than the ultimate consequences to the enemy if he is overthrown. The whole military power of the United States is to be sent after its first venture in this Virginia campaign; it has been determined to conquer this State and take this city or lose the entire army of the United States; another resembling it, cannot be raised. When their military force is broken, the United States must make a peace with this country. If they refuse, anarchy and new disruption will befall them. Probably they will befall whether peace is formally concluded, or an unequal war should be still attempted.

This is the state of the case. Things are so arranged that utter ruin or complete victory will be the issue of the struggle begun in the neighborhood of Richmond. There is no retreat for either party. Sixty thousand of the enemy's men were disposed of before he left Spottsylvania. The loss of twice as many more will destroy the nerve of his military power and put the security of this Confederacy beyond the reach of chance. To those who are tired of the war—to those who repeat the parrot's question—how can it end at all—we say, here is the end and here is the way to finish it. The force of the Union is flowing in one unbroken stream to the foot of these hills. Here let it be broken, here let it be spent, and the war is over. If there is a muscle unstrained, let it stretch now. Let every man and every ounce of food be brought to this front. Let every engine work. Leave unemployed no means to increase the physical and moral power of our troops—and we will here win the whole game.

Daily Prayer Meeting.—THE CAUSE AND THE CAUSE DEMAND IT.—A Prayer Meeting will be held at the Methodist Church in this city, daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M. All Christians and the public are respectfully invited. Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung. May 6-tf

Granville County.—C. H. K. TAYLOR for the Senate, Col. JAS. S. AMIS, MARK LANIER and Dr. P. W. YOUNG for the Commons. The above ticket is recommended to the voters of Granville to represent us in the next General Assembly.
June 3-d1tw4t BY MANY CITIZENS.

We are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election.
June 3-d&wtd

To the Voters of Wayne County.—In response to the solicitations of numerous friends I hereby announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff. If elected I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully. DAVID McKINNIE.
June 4-6t

For Sheriff of Chatham.—We are authorized and requested to announce W. COALBRIGHT as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of Chatham county at the election in August next. May 17-wtd

We are authorized to announce THOMAS J. WHITAKER a candidate for re-election to the Sheriffalty of Jones County.
June 2-d&wtd

Johnston County.—We are authorized and requested to announce the following gentlemen as the Conservative candidates to represent the county of Johnston in the next General Assembly:

For the Senate—THOS. D. SNEAD, Esq. For the Commons—W. G. BANKS and W. A SMITH.

This ticket was selected by the Reserves from Johnston, in camp at Goldsboro, and by a mass meeting of the citizens remaining at home, held at Smithfield on the 28th of May. These gentlemen will be supported by all true Conservatives. They endorse the platform of Vice President Stephens, Gov. Brown and W. W. Holden, and if elected will do all they can to procure an early and honorable peace. June 2-dwtd

Standard, Conservative, Confederate, and Christain Advocate are requested to copy till day of election and send bills to this office.

Randolph and Alamance.—The true Conservatives of Alamance and Randolph counties are requested to meet in convention on the first Saturday in June, at Liberty, Randolph county, instead of the third Saturday in May, to put in nomination a candidate for the Senate, who will support for Governor Mr. Holden, endorsing the great principles of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephen's of Georgia. May 16-td

To the People of North-Carolina.—In compliance with the wishes of many friends, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Governor of North-Carolina, at the election to be held on the first Thursday in August next.

My principles and views, as a Conservative "after the straitest sect," are well known to the people of the State. These principles and views are what they have been.—They will not be changed.

I am not disposed, at a time like this, to invite the people from their employments, and add to the excitement which prevails in the public mind, by haranguing them for their votes. We need all our energies to meet the common enemy, and to provide means of subsistence for our troops in the field and the people at home. Let the people go calmly and firmly to the polls and vote for the men of their choice. I will cheerfully abide their decision, whatever it may be.

If elected I will do every thing in my power to promote the interests, the honor and the glory of North-Carolina, and to secure an honorable peace.

March 4 td W. W. HOLDEN.

Hillsboro' Recorder, Salem Press, Greensborough Patriot, and Henderson Times will please copy till day of election, and forward accounts.

To the Voters of Old Lenoir.—Fellow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army I take this method of announcing myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. If I should be so fortunate as to be your choice on the first Thursday in August next I assure you that all business in my hands shall be attended to promptly, justly and impartially, should I be so fortunate as to escape the hands of death during the coming campaign. I am truly in hopes to hear of a nice majority in favor of your obedient servant on the first Thursday in August next.

I am, very respectfully,
Your son and brother
Of Old Lenoir County,
R. B. VAUSE,
May 12-d&wtd 2d Lt. Co. A, 40th Reg't N. C. T.

To the Voters of Jones County.—Fellow Citizens and Soldiers:—Through the request of many friends in and out of the army, I announce myself a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your county. If you elect me, on the first Thursday in August next, I will discharge the duties of the office promptly, justly and impartially, and I hope, with that integrity which has characterised me as a soldier,

I am, respectfully,
Your friend and obd't serv't,
LAFAYETTE DILLAHUNT,
May 30-d&wtd Co. K, 63d Reg't N. C. C.

Office A. & N. C. R. R. Co.,
GOLDSBORO', May 30, 1864.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company will be held in the town of Goldsboro', on Thursday, June 30th, 1864.
June 2-d&wtd J. CICERO JUSTICE, Sec'y.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5.00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

CAIN MILLS! CAIN MILLS!!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO RECEIVE ORDERS for Cain Mills, vertical or horrizontical, single or double geared. Persons in want would do well to apply at once, as the demand is pressing, at the North State Iron and Brass Works.
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
Raleigh, June 4-6t

Bank of Washington,
GREENSBOROUGH, May 24, 1864

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE STOCKholders of this Bank, that the Confederate Tax of 5 per cent. on the Stock, will be paid by the Bank.
May 26-3taw2w* M. STEVENSON, Cashier.

WANTED,

A FEMALE TEACHER TO LIVE IN A FAMILY in the country, one who can teach music and embroidery. Any one applying can give reference and state terms. Address Box No. 64, Greensboro', N. C.
May 30 d1m

ATTENTION!

BLANK WARRANTS, LAND DEEDS, MARRIAGE Licenses, County and Superior Court Writs and other Blanks for sale at the Standard Office.

—ALSO—

Job Printing promptly, neatly and accurately executed
March 18-d&wtf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

ONE SQUARE [illegible]

One day	$3 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

DAILY AND WEEKLY PROGRESS.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are the only terms for the *Daily and Weekly Progress* for the present. If the cost of labor and material continues to advance we shall make advances:

Daily paper, six months		$16.00
" "	Three months	8.00
" "	One month	3.00
Weekly paper, three months		3.00
" "	six months	5.00

Any person sending us a club of ten or more, at one time from the same office, to the Weekly, shall have one copy gratis. No deduction for clubs to the Daily.

Our already large and rapidly increasing circulation renders the *Progress* the best advertising medium in the State. Advertisements are inserted in the Daily at the rate of $3 a square, of 8 lines, or 50 words, for every insertion, and in the Weekly for the same. Cash should accompany all orders.

Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for JOB PRINTING with dispatch.

Twenty cents for Rags—Twenty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Creech and P Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J L Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—E. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C Parker, M. C. Later, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT of several cases of blockade goods, which will be opened and ready for exhibition on Wednesday next, June 8th, consisting of

800 yards black and fancy Cassimeres.
500 yards Trico and Black Cloths.
2000 Black and White English Prints.
100 yards Black French Merino.
312 pair Ladies white cotton Hose.
4 dozen printed cotton Hd'kfs.
6 dozen Ladies Gauze Vests.

The above desirable goods we will offer at wholesale or retail. CREECH & LITCHFORD,
June 2-d6t Commission Merchants.

FRENCH BROAD LANDS FOR SALE.

GLEN CANNON FARM, TRANSYLVANIA COUNTY, N. C.

THIS FARM LIES ON THE FRENCH BROAD River, within five miles of Brevard, the county town, and is extensively known as the best tract of land, and the most productive property in the county, and probably in Western North Carolina. In salubrity of climate, beauty of scenery, location and fertility of soil, it is unsurpassed by any property in the State. It consists of 1,370 acres of land, 400 of which are first quality French Broad bottom, all of which, with the exception of 40 or 50 acres, are cleared and under a high state of cultivation, thoroughly drained and excellent fences, most of which are new lath fencing on locust posts. 2,875 bushels of corn were gathered from 28 acres of this land with ordinary cultivation and without any fertilizer ever having been applied to it. Ninety acres are laid down in the most approved mode, to the grasses and afford heavy crops of hay and excellent pastures. The balance of the tract, say 970 acres, is the heaviest and best timbered mountain land.

The whole tract is under one boundary and may be subdivided advantageously, there being four very eligible and beautiful building sites, with bottom land attached.

On the premises is a good cottage residence, of five rooms, each with a fire place, kitchen, servant houses, ice house, storeroom, diary, smokehouse, framed corn crib, capacity, 3,500 bushels ear corn, one double and five single negro houses, two tenant settlements, an excellent saw and grist mill, all built within thirteen years by the proprietor. The saw mill is driven by an overshot wheel of 28 feet in diameter, and is located at one of the most beautiful water falls of about 100 feet in height and equal to 150 horse power, and only fifteen minutes walk from the residence.

This property for this year is under rent to Gen. Smith, of East Tennessee, who will give any information desired during the absence of the proprietor.

The price for these lands is ($160,000) one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Payment may be made in Confederate stock at the market value at Columbia, S. C., at time of sale.

With the above property can be purchased twelve remarkably prime and orderly negroes, being a picked gang accustomed to the culture of the farm in the most careful and cleanly style. Among them are four men, three women and five children. The men are excellent plowmen, mowers, cradlers, &c., one is a good carpenter. Of the women, one is an excellent cook and spinner. The children are from 1 to 6 years of age. Also the farm tools, consisting in part of plows, harrows, horse rake, field roller, corn planters, sorgho mill, molasses boilers, corn sheller, straw cutters, timber carts, &c., &c. Also the stock of highly improved cattle.

Address McK. JOHNSTONE,
Care of ANDREW JOHNSTONE,
Flat Rock, N. C.

N. B.—I think I can take the liberty with Judge R. M. Saunders and the Right Rev. Bishop Atkinson, of offering them as references in regard to the value, &c., of my farm.

My cattle consists of 15 head, and my sheep of about 80 head.

I have a considerable lot of lumber and 30,000 shingles on hand.

I will take $200,000 for the land, negroes stock, farm tools, lumber, &c., &., or will sell separately.
April 26-d&wtf

TO RENT,

A HOUSE IN MOUNT PLEASANT, CABARRUS county, N. C., 9 miles Southeast from Concord and off the N. C. Railroad, containing 8 rooms 20x20 and 2 rooms 20x30 feet; a good fire-place to each room. Double brick Kitchen and other out-buildings.

For further particulars apply to MATHIAS BARRIER in Mount Pleasant, or to ALFRED SMITH, Whiteville, N. C. Feb. 13-tf.

WANTED.

A GOOD COOK AND WASHER FOR THE BALance of the year, for whom good wages will be given. Apply at
May 3 tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

LOST.

ON SUNDAY EVENING, ABOUT THE PROGRESS Office, or between the Office and the residence of the Editor, a small pocket knife, four blades and nearly new. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery at
May 3-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

Quartermaster's Office, C. S. A., }
RALEIGH, N. C., June 1st 1864. }

STRAW IS URGENTLY REQUIRED TO MAKE bedding for the wounded soldiers at the Hospitals of this post.

I appeal to all who have any on hand to bring it in immediately.

They will not only perform a patriotic duty in alleviating the sufferings of our wounded veterans, but can secure ample compensation. W. E. PEIRCE,
June 2-d12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864.

"The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized."—*Extract from Constitution Confederate States.*

"No freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned or in any manner deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land."—*North Carolina Bill of Rights.*

The War.

We have barely space to refer to the important war news with which our paper is crowded to-day. There has been heavy fighting near Richmond with important advantages to our arms, the enemy having been severely damaged with but slight loss to us. Every advance of Grant has been met and repulsed with heavy slaughter to the enemy. Quiet reigns in Richmond and the utmost confidence is felt in official and other circles of Gen. Lee's ability to whip Grant and hold the capitol. Our men are in fine spirits and confident of victory.

No decisive battle has been fought in Georgia and the situation seems unchanged. Both armies manoeuvering for advantage of position.

The news from all quarters is of a most cheering character.

Let the loyal people of North Carolina who have advocated a Convention with the hope that it might strengthen our means of defence and be the means, in some way, of assisting in bringing this ruinous war to an honorable termination, remember that Gov. Vance and his organs brand them as disloyal and accuse them of a desire to secede from the Confederacy. Gov. Vance has not only been fully embraced by the Destructives, but he has fully embraced all their pernicious doctrines, and will stand by and see the last able-bodied man in the State, from 17 to 50 butchered, before he will lift a finger to assist the Conservatives in an effort for an honorable peace by negotiation.

His letters to the President are but bills of indictment against the loyalty of the men who elected him, and the speeches he is now making to the populace are insulting to their intelligence and patriotism. Conservatives of North Carolina who desire that efforts should be made to procure an early and honorable peace, by negotiation, need not vote for Gov. Vance, for they can look for no help from him. He is a radical war man and will give up the last man in the State if asked to do it. He has one song for the people, whose votes he wishes to secure, and another for the Confederate authorities; and he has yielded and will continue to yield to all demands, regardless of the right, honor or dignity of the State. When he heard of the mobbing of a printing office in this city he professed to be so indignant as to declare that "the cause was gone," but he has demanded no reparation for the insult, nor is it likely he would were it repeated.

Gov. Vance is the Destructive candidate and is supported by the *Destructive* party, as a party, and his election will be hailed here and elsewhere as a Destructive triumph; and every Conservative who votes for him will contribute to the overthrow of his own party and principles, and assist in building up that party which is controlled by men who denounced him as a tory and traitor two years ago. Gov. Vance is vain enough to think that he has a bill of sale for the Conservative party, and is now tramping the State, at a time when a funeral blackness covers the land, for the purpose of selling it out to the secession leaders who helped the abolition fanatics of the North bring on all these troubles.—Is it possible that there is a Conservative in the State that will vote for such a man? We hope not.

The Henderson *Times*, edited by Dr. Wm. L. Love, has hoisted the name of Gov. Vance as its choice for next Gov. The *Times* is the organ of what is known as the Conservative party of this District, and its action indicates very clearly that *Editor* Holden's candidate, *Esq.* Holden, will be "left out in the cold," "so far as that party is concerned." We are not in the line of prophets, but we risk little in predicting that Mr. Holden will be the worst beaten man that ever wanted to be Governor.—*Asheville News.*

Just so, but it was necessary to "buy out" the *Times* before Gov. Vance's name could be run up. The former publisher as well as his patrons are against Vance and for Holden. Is it not a fact that threats have been used by the military to overaw and silence the *Times* before the change in proprietors? We have been so informed. We have but little doubt but the whole country beyond the Blue Ridge will go for Mr. Holden. Is not Dr. Love a Confederate officer and his partner or publisher a State officer? We think we see the milk in the cocoanut.

The *State Journal*, one of the Destructive supporters of Gov. Vance the Destructive candidate for Governor, complains bitterly that it has been studiously ignored by his Excellency in the matter of government patronage. The *Journal* also make a passing lick at the Confederate authorities for a similar oversight as to its claims. As we have not sold out to either the Confederate or State authorities, we expect nothing of the kind, and are content to let the "organs" revel in government patronage and corruption funds.

Miss Belle Boyd is a prisoner in Boston, having been captured with the *Greyhound* in going out of Wilmington for Nassau.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

VIRGINIA

[From the Dispatch of Friday.]

Although the contending armies lie confronting each other within a few miles of Richmond—so near, indeed, that the booming of the guns is daily heard—our people await with calmness the result of the gigantic struggle, placing full confidence in our noble leader and the heroic army under his command. There is no undue excitement, and no cheek is blanched with fear. So far all goes on favorably, and there are few who entertain any doubt of the final result.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

The following dispatch from Gen. Lee was received at the War Department yesterday:

HEADQ'RS ARMY NORTHERN VA.,
June 1st, 1864, P. M.

Honorable Secretary of War:

There has been skirmishing along the lines to-day.

Gen. Hoke and Gen. Anderson attacked the enemy in their front this forenoon, and drove them to their entrechments.

This afternoon the enemy attacked Gen. Heth, and were handsomely repulsed by Cook's and Kirkland's brigades. Generals Breckinridge and Mahone drove the enemy from their front, taking about one hundred and fifty prisoners.

A force of infantry is reported to have arrived at Tunstall's Station from the White House, and to be extending up the York River Railroad.—They state that they belong to Butler's forces.

Respectfully, R. E. LEE, Gen.

The skirmishing along the lines is represented to have been very heavy, particularly at a late hour in the evening. The severest fighting was about nightfall, in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill, at which point the enemy, by massing their troops, forced back Clingman's brigade and gained a temporary success; but reinforcements coming up, the enemy were repulsed with considerable loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Among the incidents of the day related to us is the following: Four companies of a Wisconsin regiment, picked men, volunteered to charge a portion of our breastworks. Our men reserved their fire until they got within a few yards of the works, when they opened upon them a deadly volley, killing or wounding the whole. It is said that not one got back to tell the tale to his comrades.

Heavy skirmishing commenced about an hour before sundown to the left of our centre, and continued until 10 o'clock at night. The enemy advanced boldly to their work, but were finally repulsed and driven back some three quarters of a mile.

In the fight near Gains' Mill the Fayette Artillery of this city was engaged. The Yankees made four separate charges upon their battery, but were each time repulsed. It was in the third charge that Lieut. Peyton Johnston, Jr., son of Peyton Johnston, Esq., of Richmond, was struck in the breast by a Minnie ball and almost instantly killed. He was a deserving young officer, highly popular with his command, and much esteemed by all who knew him. This, we learn, was the only casualty sustained by the battery.

We regret to hear a report of the death of Col. Lawrence M. Keitt, of the 20th South Carolina regiment, from a wound received on Wednesday. There is a faint hope that this is erroneous, but from the source whence it comes we have reason to fear it is too true. Colonel Keitt was a member of the old Congress, and one of the most popular citizens of South Carolina. His heart and soul were enlisted in the cause of Southern independence, for which he has at length given up his life.

General Lee's dispatch confirms the report we published yesterday, that the advance of Butler's troops had reached Tunstall's Station, on the York River Railroad. It was reported last evening that they had got as far as Dispatch Station, thirteen miles from Richmond.

[From our own Correspondent.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
NEAR MECHANICSVILLE,
June 2, 4 P. M., 1864.

No general engagement yet, and in my opinion none is likely to occur very soon. Yesterday there was sharp and irregular skirmishing at points all along the lines. About three o'clock Breckinridge flanked a line of the enemy's skirmishers, with the aid of Perry's Florida brigade, capturing about one hundred prisoners.

About nightfall the enemy charged Hoke's lines near Gains' Mill, forcing back Clingman's N. C. brigade, and gaining possession for a while of a good piece of our breastworks. Col Colquitt's Georgia brigade, however, soon came to the rescue of Clingman, and succeeded in repulsing the enemy and capturing some fifty prisoners. The force which Hoke thus engaged were the 1st, 2d and 3d divisions of the sixth corps.

The enemy tried their old game, massing heavy columns and pushing them against a single point in our line; but, as usual, failed to accomplish anything more than a temporary success. Our loss is not believed to be over two hundred, though largely more than this number are missing, but numbers of the men are coming in almost every minute. Among the killed is Col. Murchison, 8th N. C.

About three o'clock yesterday evening Wilson's division of Yankee cavalry, having started on a raid, had gotten as far as Ashland, where they met W. H. F. Lee's division. A brisk fight ensued. Soon after the fight began Rosser came in upon their rear and flank, and quickly put them to rout, pursuing them some four or five miles, or until night ended the pursuit. We captured about fifty prisoners, besides a like number of their wounded, who fell into our hands. The enemy in their flight left their dead unburied, broke up three ambulances, threw away their arms, and left in a haste generally. We also captured some three hundred horses.—Our losses will foot up about 75. That of the enemy is heavier. Among our wounded is Brig. Gen. Young, who is quite badly hurt.

This morning a reconnoissance in front of Mahone and Wilcox, near Atlee's, revealed the fact that the enemy had left, moving towards our right. The citizens say they began to move about dark last night, and were moving all night. Their officers and men say they are going to the White House. They left in their retreat two very strong lines of works.

To-day nothing of interest has occurred save skirmishing. At this writing there is sharp skirmishing near Gaines' Mill, [illegible] [illegible]ing. Grant, I cannot be persuaded, means a general engagement just yet. He is waiting for the [illegible] and, Micawber like, for something to turn up. X.

A DEMONSTRATION AT BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

The following official dispatches were received at Gen. Ransom's headquarter's last night:

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,
June 2d, 4:20, P. M.

Major T. O. Chestney:

The pickets at McClellan's bridge report a large column of cavalry advancing in the direction of Bottom's bridge.

M. W. GARY, Col. Comd'g, &c.

BOTTOM'S BRIDGE,
June 2d, 5:10 P. M.

Major T. O. Chestney:

The head of the enemy's column reached the bridge and are now skirmishing with our men in the rifle pits. The numbers have not yet developed themselves.

M. W. GARY, Col. Comd'g, &c.

Bottom's Bridge crosses the Chickahominy, about fifteen miles below Richmond. It is quite probable that this demonstration is designed to cover the crossing of Butler's entire army from the Southside to the Peninsula.

THE RAID UPON ASHLAND.

The Yankee cavalry force which advanced upon Ashland on Wednesday, was first met near Hanover C. H., by a portion of Gen. Fitz Lee's troops, and skirmishing at once commenced.—Our men gradually fell back before the enemy's division (commanded by Wilson) until they reached Ashland, and retired a short distance beyond that point. The Yankees halted, and at once commenced their work of destruction by burning the water tanks and one or two hand cars belonging to the railroad company; but before they had an opportunity to accomplish more General Rosser approached by the Half-Sink road and at once engaged them. The fight raged furiously for some two hours, when the enemy gave way, and were pursued some three miles, when they again made a stand, but were soon put to rout, and driven beyond Wickham's farm, when night put an end to the contest. The Yankees left their dead and wounded behind them. A considerable amount of spoils was captured, including three hundred horses and thirty pack mules. The mules were laden with ten days' rations, showing that it was contemplated to have extended the raid far beyond Ashland—probably to the canal and the Danville Railroad. It is reported that the enemy burnt the South Anna bridge two miles above Ashland. This structure is (or was) 600 feet in length and 70 feet in height. It has once before been destroyed by raiders.

Only four bars of the railroad track were torn up, and the Yankees, in their haste to get away, left their handspikes behind. While at Ashland they endeavored to entice off the negroes employed by the railroad company, but they refused to go. The Yankees revenged themselves by stealing their provisions and clothing. The pickets told these negroes that they intended to return and destroy the place.

LATER!

ANOTHER FIGHT AND ANOTHER GLORIOUS VICTORY!

(From the Dispatch of Saturday.)

Yesterday was a day of excitement in the city. At a very early hour of the morning our inhabitants were aroused from their slumbers by heavy and incessant reports of artillery, which seemed to extend from the right to the left of our line. As usual, many rumors were in circulation during the day, but everything subsided towards evening under a knowledge of the fact that the Confederate arms were everywhere victorious.—Below we give a summary of recent operations on the lines.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

In the engagement of Thursday evening our success was complete. Gen. Early, commanding Ewell's corps, attacked the enemy's right, driving them at all points, and capturing over 700 prisoners, including 12 commissioned officers. An official dispatch from Gen. Lee, received late the same night, says we drove the enemy from Turkey Hill, thereby gaining an important position. As night closed in upon the scene, our men rested upon their arms in triumph, having suffered but small loss, and inflicted severe punishment upon the Yankees. Our position, which is naturally a strong one, with the right resting upon the Chickahominy at Sparrow's house, was made stronger during the night, and every preparation made for a severe battle on the following day.

Whether it was the purpose of our commanders to renew the attack yesterday morning or not, we do not know; but if it was the arrangement was anticipated by the enemy, who, soon after daylight, made an attack in heavy force upon the first corps (Anderson's) on the right, and the conflict gradually spread along the line to the left, where it raged with great intensity.—A witness of the fight says that amid the heavy roll of musketry and almost deafening sound of cannon, he could at times hear the triumphant yells of our men, as they hurled back the enemy defiantly, inflicting heavy loss. It is a singular coincidence that the lines occupied yesterday were nearly the same as those of the memorable 2d of June, 1862, that of the enemy being near that held by McClellan when he made his final stand before being driven from the field of Cold Harbor.

A dispatch from the battle field, dated at 9 o'clock, says: "All goes on well. We repulsed the enemy with ease, inflicting heavy loss in front of Anderson's, Hoke's and a portion of Hill's commands. The enemy was repulsed seven times by Anderson's corps."

At ten o'clock the enemy, driven back at all points, ceased firing, and remained comparatively quiet during the day. It is reported that we took 800 prisoners. A Cabinet officer, who left the front at one o'clock, says that Gen. Lee's staff estimated the enemy's loss as great as that in the battle of the Wilderness, if not greater, while ours was miraculously slight. This is confirmed by the statement of our army correspondent. An excited courier who came in yesterday reported that 25,000 dead Yankees lay in front of our works, and that one field of five acres was literally piled with dead bodies. This may be regarded as a rather extravagant assertion, but that their loss was very heavy admits of no doubt.

A wounded Yankee officer, who was brought down last evening, stated that they designed the attack of yesterday in a general line, hoping doubtless to take a step in advance towards Richmond, or to gain the road to unite with Butler; both of which designs were happily thwarted.

Two sections of the [illegible] battery were brought into action yesterday. They reserved their fire until the enemy got well up, when they opened with grape and canister, mowing great gaps through their ranks and driving them back in confusion. The battery lost not a man.

Much of the fighting on the centre was done by Poague's battery, which sustained itself handsomely.

Among our wounded there are Col. H. D. Capers, of Georgia, in the thigh, not dangerously; and Adjutant Frank Baker, of the same regiment, whose leg has been amputated. In the charge of Thursday evening, Brig. Gen. Lane, of Wilcox's division, was severely wounded in the hip, and Brig. Gen. Kirkland slightly.

The heavy firing that commenced about 8 o'clock last evening, and continued until 9, is believed to have proceeded from a renewal of the assault by the enemy upon our works, which was anticipated by our commanders. An officer who left the field at half past 8 states that the firing was in front of Gaines' Mill.

[From our own Correspondent.]

ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
Battle Field of Cold Harbor,
June 3d, 4 P. M.

General Early, commanding Ewell's corps, attacked the enemy's right yesterday afternoon, and drove him with great slaughter out of his works, suffering but slight loss himself. Among his killed was the brave Gen. Doles, of Georgia.

At the same time, Breckinridge, on the right, supported by Wilcox, attacked the enemy on Turkey Hill, and drove them some distance, thus securing an important position.

Skirmishing and picket firing all night.

This morning at daylight the enemy assaulted Anderson's corps (Longstreet's) in the centre with great violence; also, Breckinridge's and Hoke's positions. He renewed the assault seven times against Fields and Kershaw, of Anderson's corps. He was beaten back each time with a loss that has no parallel, except at Spotsylvania Court House. Indeed, the battle is but a repetition of that at Spotsylvania, with this important difference: Our own loss is almost incredibly small. Anderson's loss, including Hoke's, will not reach 500.

The enemy assaulted Early also, but only once, and was repulsed with great loss.

The enemy gained a salient in Breckinridge's front, and held it for a few minutes, but Finnegan's Floridians swept them back like a whirlwind. Our troops generally never fought better.

The enemy was repulsed at all points by 10 o'clock, since which time there has been heavy skirmishing only.

We had the ground on the enemy, to such an extent, indeed, that he could bring but little of his artillery to play. Our loss in prisoners very slight, and we took but few.

Another correspondent of the *Dispatch* gives the following account of Friday's operations:

As early as sunrise this morning the enemy, having massed on our right, opened a vigorous attack, in turn assaulting most vigorously Kershaw's front of Longstreet's corps, who repulsed them most successfully, and Hoke's front, who likewise resisted every onset of the foe and inflicting terrible loss upon them. The fighting raged until eleven o'clock, when it ceased, except heavy skirmishing and cannonading, which was kept up incessantly all day. At one time during the morning Echols's brigade, of Breckinridge's division, gave way, but Gen. B. soon rallied his men, and at the same time Finnegan's gallant Floridians bounding forward with a yell, drove the enemy back, recapturing three pieces of artillery of Reid's battalion, which for the moment had been taken from us, and capturing, it is reported, one gun. In this affair Breckinridge is said to have lost two hundred of his men as prisoners, and the enemy took about thirty cannoneers with the guns which they temporarily captured.

It is also said that the enemy were most handsomely repulsed during the day in front of Rodes and Heth on our extreme right. The slaughter of the enemy has been quite heavy, some put it as high as ten thousand. Three or four hundred will cover our list of casualties. Among the wounded is Brig. Gen. Law, of Ga., slightly in eye.

The enemy did not fight to-day with the vim that they displayed on the 12th of May at Spotsylvania C. H.; and whilst a Colonel was taken prisoner on our works, and his color-bearer shot dead in planting them upon our works, the men themselves never got so near.

The situation at the close of the day was this: Grant had made violent efforts to turn and break our right, but had been most successfully repulsed and the Yankee army heavily punished; our men holding almost every inch of ground and the Yankees gaining nothing. Like Spotsylvania C. H., it is a most disastrous and bloody "check." Butler is said to have united with Grant, and some of his troops are said to have been in the battle to-day. X.

FROM BOTTOM'S BRIDGE.

We learned last night, from an official source, that the enemy's column remained at Bottom's Bridge yesterday, and that there was occasional skirmishing during the day with no important result.

THE FREDERICKSBURG RAILROAD.

The report of the burning of the railroad bridge over the South Anna is confirmed. This act is not believed to have been performed by the party that visited Ashland, but by a separate detachment. What became of the raiders is not known.

A dispatch from Gen. Lee fully confirms the account we gave yesterday of Rosser's repulse of the enemy at Ashland.

FROM THE SOUTHSIDE.

We have some additional particulars of the affair in Chesterfield county on Thursday, announced in the official dispatch of Gen. Beauregard, published yesterday. Our line of skirmishers advanced about 7 o'clock to feel the enemy and ascertain his force; and moving forward with great spirit and impetuosity, soon captured the enemy's rifle pits, from which the Yankees fled in confusion. Over a hundred prisoners, representing commands from Connecticut, Maine and Illinois, were captured, and quite a number killed. Among the prisoners are Major Oliver S. Sandford, Capt. John B. Dennis and Lieut. Henry S. Pierce, 7th Connecticut regiment, and Captain Albert G. Mudgins, 11th Maine. Our loss was comparatively slight in killed, wounded and prisoners; though we regret to hear that Col. Oliver M. Dantzler, of the 22d South Carolina regiment, was mortally wounded and left in the hands of the enemy.—It is stated that he allowed his patriotic zeal to get the better of his discretion, and thus advanced too far with his command. The position having been gained, was subsequently voluntarily relinquished, as it was not our object to hold it.

A severe artillery engagement took place just after the charge, between a section of Pegram's battery and a battery of the enemy, at a distance of 500 yards. Our pieces were splendidly served, and the fire was spirited and effective.

The black scoundrels in the service of the United States continue their work of vandalism in Prince George county, on the south side of the Appomattox. On Wednesday night and Thursday morning they burnt the dwellings of Marius Gilliam, Dr. Theo. Gilliam, and Frank Green. Surely, a day of retribution is in store for these wretches, whose sole object seems to be to plunder and destroy the property of unoffending citizens.

A dispatch from Gen. [illegible] states that [illegible] yesterday.

FROM THE BLACKWATER REGION.

The Yankees under Major [illegible] made a raid into Nansemond county last week and arrested Col. John R. Copeland, Dr. Phillip Corbin, Richard Knight, and Robert R. Riddick. The last named was a member of the 3d Virginia regiment, at home on furlough.

COL. A. D. MOORE KILLED.

The *Sentinel* says:

We are very sorry to learn that Colonel Alexander D. Moore, 66th North Carolina regiment, was killed in the yesterday's fight—picked off by a sharpshooter. He was a gallant and excellent officer.

GEORGIA.

[From the Atlanta Confederacy, June 1.]

FROM THE FRONT.

Rumors yesterday that our army had been withdrawn several miles in the direction of Marietta were occasioned, we learn, by the retiring of our left a short distance, to a more advantageous position. Otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Under date of the 30th ult., from the field, a correspondent writes: "I wrote you last night that heavy cannonading was going on at 1 o'clock last night. It turned out to be an attack on our left, and immediately against Cantey's brigade and Loring's division. We attempted last night to swing our left a little back, so as to straighten our lines, which are very tortuous, and the Yankees perceiving the move made a direct and vigorous assault against our left; they were mistaken in the thought that we were retreating, and paid dearly for their stupidity. All quiet to-day.

"Prisoners, and citizens within their lines, tell us that their communications are cut, and that Forrest has certainly burned Chattanooga and their immense amount of stores. They say they are ruined."

We have conversed with an intelligent army correspondent who left the field yesterday morning, and from whom we gain a satisfactory account of the situation. Our position as yet remains unchanged, except that a better line has been selected for our extreme left, which has been moved back a short distance. The lines of both armies are in close proximity, and numbers on both sides have been picked off by sharpshooters. Firing had been continued for several days at intervals, along the line, up to yesterday, when a temporary lull ensued.

Our left rests near Wiggley's Mills, on Pumpkin Vine Creek, and extends in the direction of Acworth, the right resting on the Dallas and Acworth road, a few miles from Dallas. The cavalry are in the vicinity of the railroad. It is the general impression in the army that our force is quite as large as that of the enemy, while it is an admitted fact that the discipline and spirit of our troops are superior to that of the Federals. Our men are much travel-stained and dusty, but remarkably cheerful, patient and plucky. Our position is a very excellent one, but it is not believed that it will be held, as the enemy is too crafty to assail it, and, therefore, to bring the campaign to a result, a new position farther back must be selected. The enemy having had time to entrench his lines, could not be driven from his present position without great sacrifice.

There is no material change in the situation, and yesterday morning, when our informant left the field, a general quiet prevailed, and both armies were stationary.

THE CONDUCT OF GOV. VANCE'S FRIENDS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

The partisan course of the peculiar friends of Gov. Vance in the Legislature is provoking and disgusting to those who desire to see all party spirit ignored at a time like the present. We do not now desire to discuss political matters—our own inclination and the thrilling scenes being enacted around our borders suggest that this is an improper time to engage in discussing party or personal matters—but we will merely state the case and leave the reader to form his own conclusions:

The friends of Gov. Vance, in the Senate, introduced resolutions endorsing Gov. Vance and his administration of the affairs of the State. These resolutions passed the Senate with only two dissenting votes, and they were cast by former friends of the Governor. In the House, when the resolutions came up for action, Mr. Cobb very properly offered an amendment also endorsing the patriotism of President Davis. 42 of Gov. Vance's friends voted against the amendment, but it was adopted by the small majority of 2 votes, and then the whole resolutions were adopted by an almost unanimous vote, thus proving that the former opponents of the Governor were willing to let by-gones be by-gones. But the particular and peculiar friends of Governor Vance did not exhibit a similar liberal and charitable spirit; for on the next day they moved a reconsideration for the purpose of striking out the resolution endorsing the President.—After considerable discussion, in which the friends of the Governor accused the President of being influenced by partisan feelings, &c., Mr. Cobb the mover of the amendment endorsing the President, withdrew it, in order to promote peace we suppose, and allowed the original resolutions, as they came from the Senate, to pass.

And again: Mr. Shepherd introduced some resolutions in the House in regard to propositions for peace, containing an endorsation of the President. These excellent and proper resolutions will be found in another column, and it does seem to us, that no fair-minded man could object to them; but the Governor's peculiar friends again jumped to their illiberal work (we forbear using a harsher and more fitting expression) and rejected Judge Shepherd's resolutions, and adopted resolutions offered by one of their own clan, omitting the endorsation of President Davis.

This is a short, plain and truthful statement of the proceedings, and we do not hesitate to say that it shows that most of the Governor's particular friends in the Legislature are actuated by a contemptible, bitter, partisan spirit. They are the last men in the country who ought to accuse the President of being influenced by partisan feelings. We can show from the record that they and Gov. Vance with them, have been partisans of the worst kind so far as appointments to office are concerned; and had those gentlemen in the Legislature who opposed Gov. Vance's election two years ago, been disposed to retaliate for unfair and unkind treatment and exhibition of partyism, not one of them would have voted for the resolutions endorsing Gov. Vance's administration. We, like them, have been willing to let by-gones be by-gones, but we cannot remain silent always and quietly submit to insult without a protest at least. We are not anxious to allude to this subject again, but may find it necessary to do so. So far, in the present contest, we have take no part against Gov. Vance—we cannot now say what course we may deem proper and right to pursue in the future. The men who opposed Gov. Vance two years ago now hold the balance of power in the State, and are, at least, entitled to respectful treatment. We have done all we could to promote peace and harmony among our own people since the commencement of the war, while the majority of the Vance and Holden men have been stirring up strife. No "fixing up" by self-constituted leaders can bind us at any time, in any way.—*Char. Democrat.*